[XXVIIth Year.] 317

THE MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1781.

To the PEOPLE of MARYLAND.

IF THE senate, and the house of delegates, having disagreed about the terms, upon which bills of the last emission ought to be received at the treasury, the law is, it is said, must take its course.

I am not disposed to cavil about the meaning of the words "actual value"—I am willing to adopt the general construction—but how is the actual value to be ascertained, since the act is by no means explicit with respect to the mode? The treasurer does not conceive himself authorised to assume the office of an arbiter between the government and its debtors—it would indeed be extraordinary if he did, as no legal authority can be constituted without words—There is fortunately a defect in the law, which I account for, partly from the extreme difficulty of adjusting a plan, and partly from a fond belief, that under such excellent provisions, the bills could not depreciate—the latter part of the hypothesis, although it does little honour to their discernment, must be admitted to protect the authors of the law from a very heavy charge; for if the treasurer receives 100 pounds in these bills for a debt of 50 pounds, it is evident, the state has sunk 50 pounds, without redeeming it, and the loss has fallen somewhere—sagacious men may consider this operation of the law as only depriving speculators of their unlawful gains, and that depreciation is a convenient tax for discharging great part of the debt, without exciting the murmurs of the people—they may also perceive another peculiar excellence in this mode of taxation—the most respectable members of the community, the gentlemen of opulence, may contrive to escape the burthen, and even come in for a share of the profit—But if any man dare openly avow the principle, his heart is depraved as his understanding, and both are objects of contempt and detestation.

If the provision was "intended to prevent depreciation," why not repeal it, when the experiment has evinced its futility? "Oh! but if the general assembly goes on for ever enacting and repealing, there can be no dependance on them." I admire the man, who will sacrifice a valuable consideration for the sake of consistency—to be perfectly consistent, is not agreeable to human nature—to change an opinion, without a change of circumstances, betrays indeed a levity and want of thought; but to persevere in short-sighted schemes of policy, much oftener bespeaks a littleness than an elevation of soul.—So much for the objection against inconsistency.

Converse with people of every condition—they perceive the advantage of preserving public faith.—Some zealous advocates have advanced an extravagant position, that "the honourable senate, by rejecting the resolve, has manifested a disposition to enforce and preserve the credit of government."—The true business is to convince the people, that if any of the bills shall be brought to the treasury after December 1782, for the purpose of exchange, they shall be redeemed with specie, before the 25th of June 1783.—How, in the name of policy, does the assent tend to produce this conviction? It has already produced an opposite effect, by holding out the idea, that it is just to emit bills as specie, and call them in at the passing value—almost every plain undesigning man declares he will have nothing further to do with them; and four dollars in paper can now scarcely command one of silver—This is the time for a speculator, who can risk his property on public faith, to make the strongest pushes—he must nevertheless take care to observe some reasonable limits, or a method may hereafter be fallen upon to crush his daring hopes—however, for his consolation, he will have a common cause with gentlemen of property who can afford to sell the produce of their farms and plantations for these bills—it may sound odd—but these are the men, that can purchase with the greatest advantage, and even without incurring the opprobrium of the character.

"If government receives the bills at their actual value, no body will be interested in their depreciation." A plain case will evince the mistake—A gentleman worth 10,000 pounds has passed his bond for 1000 payable at a future day—the obligee, being pressed by necessity, offers this bond to sale—is not the purchaser benefited by getting it for less than 1000 pounds, and for every pound he gives less than 1000, is he not a pound the richer? There cannot be a plainer case, and it is the interest of every man, to depreciate the bills of credit, who can lay them up till 1783, provided a fair redemption will then take place. Men of affluence are not always restrained by a sense of duty; nor are they by any means the most remarkable for sacrificing private interest to the public good.

"Receive the bills at par, and you will have many more interested in their depreciation—you will have all the purchasers of British property."—With all my heart—they will be interested in the same manner, as the buyers of every commodity brought to market are interested in keeping down the price—If the quantity is unequal to the demand, not all the combinations, or multiplied arts of the buyers, can diminish the price—the property assigned for the redemption of the bills, which has already been sold, amounts to more than the sum emitted.—The possessors of the bills are sensible of their advantage—they will be in a condition rather to impose, than receive terms, and nothing I conceive can prevent their commodity from continually rising in value.

"Almost every man in the state is a possessor of the bills, and a great majority is now interested in their appreciation." Very true—it was equally the interest of a majority to appreciate the old continental bills—the monster Opinion was against them, and the thing could not be done—Experience might by this time have convinced men, that opinion is not to be directed by the legislature—Of what effect have been tender laws, penalties, oaths, and allocations? Every thing conveying the idea of constraint has made the matter worse—Opinion will be free, and, as it depends not upon the principles of reason, a politician can do no more than form a probable conjecture; if he finds himself deceived he should change his ground.—In the beginning of the month bills were at 2 for 1, at present they do not circulate—No body will touch them, unless he can get them at 3 or 4 for 1—Ought not these things to have some influence in deciding the important question between the two branches of the legislature?

Extravagant ideas are entertained with respect to speculators—"they can do as they please with paper money; they have secret combinations and plans; they will engross the British property; they have hitherto indeed been moderate in their depreciation of the red money; but it was only to induce the assembly to adopt the resolve of the house of delegates."—I will not affront men of understanding by the imputation of such opinions—I shall only observe, that if the power of speculators extends so far, they may depreciate the bills to 20 for 1, and then bring them back to 2 for 1, and at that rate pay them into the treasury.

After a series of destructive experiments, it was unreasonable to expect mere bills of credit to pass as paper money—they have done a great deal—they have *apparently* answered the same purposes as specie—they have discharged specie debts and the treasury still emits them as specie. Whether this is owing to the confidence or distrust of the people, he that has last received them, is best qualified to answer. In a recent publication I insisted on the obligation government was under to make what it passed for money as nearly equal to money as possible.—I will not stain my paper with the ungenerous, shallow, remarks, which have been since made on the subject—I still insist on the proposition, and neither the decisions, nor arguments of any man, or set of men, have convinced me, that I was wrong in suggesting the propriety of government's receiving its bills as specie.

Let us suppose the parliament of Great Britain to enact, that if bank notes should pass at a value inferior to the sum expressed, they should be redeemed by the bank, at their passing value—What would be the consequence?—not another note would issue—those already in circulation would return, and, in less than ten days, the bank would be ruined. Could it be expected that holding forth the idea of receiving at the actual value would be less fatal to mere bills of credit? So long as this provision remains, there will be a general persuasion, that the same rule will be adopted at the final redemption. Gentlemen of warm passions and conscious integrity may resent the insinuation—they are determined to comply strictly with their engagements. Let me then enquire what difference it makes to the public, whether these bills are sunk by receiving them at par immediately, or by giving gold and silver in exchange 24 years hence? I can inform them of a material difference—it is no less than this—if government does not receive its bills as specie, it will be unable to perform its engagements; for not a single bill except those already in the hands of the purchaser will be paid for British property, unless he can procure them at a value inferior to the rate established at the treasury, and bring them in, before that rate can be altered—he will not pay them at all, at the rate of 4, or 5, or even 6 for 1, if he can by any other means make his payment; because he will conceive it more advantageous to reserve them till 1783, and convert them into gold and silver—As it is notorious, that British property was sold for 3 or 5 times the value, he can adopt no better method of saving himself from the consequences of an imprudent contract—But many purchasers will not exert themselves to make payment at all—they will rely on the generosity of the state to release them from a ruinous engagement—The legislature, "*to punish their ingratitude, to be consistent, and to shew that it is determined to preserve its credit*," must reject their petitions; an execution must issue at the stated time, "and the money due on such bonds shall be levied in specie, or the said bills to the actual value thereof." Of specie, it is said (perhaps with truth) there are not 30,000 pounds in the state—Of bills there is not enough to pay for the property sold, if even taken at par—it is very improbable that the possessors of the bills will part with them at the discount of 2, 3, or 400 per cent. for property taken in execution, unless that property is sold amazingly cheap, or unless they disregard the plighted faith of government, and see the glaring impossibility of redeeming so many hoarded bills with gold and silver.

Supposing the quantity of specie in the state not to exceed the sum just mentioned, no man in his senses will deny, that if a great part of these bills are hoarded, it will be impracticable to redeem them with gold and silver, unless these precious commodities should flow into the state through channels, which at present do not exist—there is then a necessity for taking away the inducement to hoarding, which must be practised so long as the general opinion depreciates the bills, and enterprising men dare speculate on the faith of government. I repeat it again and again—that by receiving at par you produce a competition, which, in the nature of things, cannot fail to restore that value, which considered merely as promissory notes payable at a future day, they ought to bear—this being done, where is the motive for laying them up?

I am deeply interested in the business of appreciation—I have bestowed great attention on the subject, and can offer no plan equal to that proposed by the house of delegates—I have indeed heard of none, except the *darling* scheme of a tender law; and until gentlemen of superior intelligence shall condescend to impart new lights, I shall think it absolutely necessary to adopt the proposition of the house of delegates. The matter is so plain to my understanding, that the reasonings of much abler men, who maintain an opposite opinion, have not convinced me of error.

Annapolis, December 8, 1781. A. C. H

From the New-York Royal Gazette, of November 24, 1781.

SIR,

I AM directed to send you the enclosed letter from lieutenant-general earl Cornwallis, to his excellency the commander in chief, which you are desired to publish in your next Gazettes. I am your obedient servant,

Nov. 23, 1781. GL. DELANCEY,
adjutant-gen.

Mr. James Rivington, printer, &c.

York-town in Virginia, Oct. the 20th, 1781.

SIR,

I HAVE the mortification to inform your excellency, that I have been forced to give up the posts of York and Gloucester, and to surrender the troops under my command, by capitulation on the nineteenth instant, as prisoners of war, to the combined forces of America and France.

I never saw this post in any favourable light. But when I found I was to be attacked in it by an unprepared a state, by so powerful an army and artillery, nothing but the hopes of relief would have induced me to attempt its defence, for I would either have attempted to escape to New-York, by rapid marches from the Gloucester side, immediately on the arrival of general Washington's troops at Williamsburg, or I would, notwithstanding the disparity of numbers, have attacked them in the open field, where it might have been just possible that fortune would have favoured the gallantry of the handful of brave troops under my command.

* *The second figure of the date was not legible.*

But being aſſured by your excellency's letters, that every poſſible means would be tried by the navy and army to relieve us, I could not think myſelf at liberty to enter on either of thoſe deſperate attempts. Therefore, after remaining two days in a ſtrong poſition in front of this place, in hopes of being attacked, obſerving that the enemy had taken meaſures which could not fail of turning my left flank in a ſhort time, and receiving on the ſecond evening your letter of the 24th of September, informing that the relief would ſail about the 5th of October, I withdrew within the works on the 29th of September, hoping, by the labour and firmneſs of the ſoldiers, to protract the defence until you could arrive. Every thing was to be expected from the ſpirit of the troops, but every diſadvantage attended their labour, as the works were to be continued under the enemy's fire, and our ſtock of entrenching tools, which did not exceed four hundred when we began to work in the latter end of Auguſt, was now much diminiſhed.

The enemy broke ground on the 30th, and conſtructed on that night, and the two following days and nights, two redoubts, which, with ſome works that had belonged to our outward poſition, occupied a gorge between two creeks or ravines, which come from the river on each ſide of the town. On the night of the 6th of October, they made their firſt parellel, extending from its right on the river to a deep ravine on the left, nearly oppoſite to the centre of this place, and embracing our whole left, at the diſtance of ſix hundred yards. Having perfected this parallel, their batteries opened on the evening of the 9th againſt our left, and other batteries fired at the ſame time againſt a redoubt advanced over the creek upon our left, and defended by about one hundred and twenty men of the 23d regiment, and marines, who maintained that poſt with uncommon gallantry. The fire continued inceſſant from heavy cannon, and from mortars and howitzers, throwing ſhells from eight to ſixteen inches, until our guns on the left were ſilenced, our works much damaged, and our loſs of men conſiderable. On the night of the 11th, they began their ſecond parellel about three hundred yards nearer to us. The troops being much weakened by ſickneſs, as well as by the fire of the beſiegers, and obſerving that the enemy had not only ſecured their flanks, but proceeded in every reſpect with regularity and caution, I could not venture ſo large ſorties as to hope from them any conſiderable effect. But otherwiſe I did every thing in my power to interrupt their work, by opening new embraſures for guns, and keeping a conſtant fire with all the howitzers and ſmall mortars that we could man.

On the evening of the 14th, they aſſaulted and carried two redoubts, that had been advanced about three hundred yards for the purpoſe of delaying their approaches, and covering our left flank, and during the night included them in their ſecond parallel, on which they continued to work with the utmoſt exertion. Being perfectly ſenſible that our works could not ſtand many hours after opening of the batteries of that parallel, we not only continued a conſtant fire with all our mortars, and every gun that could be brought to bear upon it, but a little before day-break, in the morning of the 16th, I ordered a ſortie of about 350 men, under the direction of lieut. col. Abercrombie, to attack two batteries which appeared to be in the greateſt forwardneſs, and ſpike the guns; a detachment of the guards, with the 12th company of grenadiers, under the command of lieut. col. Lake, attacked the one; and one of light infantry, under the command of major Armſtrong, attacked the other. They both ſucceeded, by forcing the redoubts that covered them, ſpiking 11 guns, and killing or wounding about 100 of the French troops, who had the guard of that part of the trenches, and with little loſs on our ſide. This action, though extremely honourable to the officers and ſoldiers who executed it, proved of little public advantage, for the cannon having been ſpiked in a hurry, were ſoon rendered fit for ſervice again, and before dark the whole parallel and batteries appeared to be nearly complete.

At this time we knew that there was no part of the whole front attacked in which we could ſhew a ſingle gun, and our ſhells were nearly expended. I had therefore only to chuſe between preparing to ſurrender next day, or endeavouring to get off with the greateſt part of the troops. I determined to attempt the latter, reflecting that though it ſhould prove unſucceſsful in its object, it might at leaſt delay the enemy in the proſecution of farther enterpriſes. Sixteen large boats were prepared, and upon other pretexts were ordered to be in readineſs to receive troops preciſely at 10 o'clock. With theſe I hoped to paſs the infantry during the night, abandoning our baggage, and leaving a detachment to capitulate for the town's people and the ſick and wounded, on which ſubject a letter was ready to be delivered to general Waſhington. After making my arrangements with the utmoſt ſecrecy, the light infantry, greateſt part of the guards, and the 23d regiment, embarked at the hour appointed. Moſt of them landed at Gloucester; but at the critical moment, the weather, from being moderate and calm, changed to a moſt violent ſtorm of wind and rain, and drove all the boats, ſome of which had troops on board, down the river.

It was ſoon evident that the intended paſſage was impracticable. And the abſence of the boats rendered it equally impoſſible to bring back the troops that had paſſed, which I had ordered about two o'clock in the morning.

In this ſituation, with my little force divided, the enemy's batteries opened at day-break. The paſſage between this place and Glouceſter was much expoſed, but the boats having now returned, they were ordered to bring back the troops that had paſſed during the night, and they joined us in the forenoon without much loſs. Our works in the mean time were going to ruin, and not having been able to ſtrengthen them by abbatis, nor in any other manner than by a ſlight fraiſing, which the enemy's artillery were demoliſhing wherever they fired, my opinion entirely coincided with that of the engineer and the principal officers of the army, that they were in many places very aſſailable in the forenoon, and that by a continuance of the ſame fire for a few hours longer, they would be in ſuch a ſtate as to render it deſperate with our numbers to maintain them. We at that time could not fire a ſingle gun; only one eight inch, and little more than 100 cohorns remained; a diverſion by the French ſhips of war, that lay at the mouth of York river, was to be expected; our numbers had been diminiſhed by the enemy's fire, but particularly by ſickneſs, and the ſtrength and ſpirits of thoſe in the works were much exhauſted by the fatigue of conſtant watching and unremitting duty.

Under all theſe circumſtances, I thought it would have been wanton and inhuman to the laſt degree to ſacrifice the lives of this ſmall body of gallant ſoldiers, who have ever behaved with ſo much fidelity and courage, by expoſing them to an aſſault, which, from the numbers and precautions of the enemy, could not fail to ſucceed. I therefore propoſed to capitulate. And I have the honour to encloſe to your excellency the copy of the correſpondence between general Waſhington and me on that ſubject, and the terms of capitulation agreed upon. I ſincerely lament that better could not be obtained. But I have neglected nothing to alleviate the misfortunes and diſtreſs of both officers and ſoldiers. The men are well cloathed, and provided with neceſſaries; and I truſt will be regularly ſupplied by the means of the officers that are permitted to remain with them. The treatment in general, that we have received from the enemy ſince our ſurrender, has been perfectly good and proper. But the kindneſs and attention that has been ſhewn to us by the French officers in particular, their delicate ſenſibility of our ſituation, their generous and preſſing offers of money, both public and private, to any amount, has really gone beyond what I can poſſibly deſcribe. And will, I hope, make an impreſſion on the breaſt of every Britiſh officer, whenever the fortune of war ſhould put any of them into our power.

Although the event has been ſo unfortunate, the patience of the ſoldiers in bearing the greateſt fatigues, and their firmneſs and intrepidity under a perſevering fire of ſhot and ſhells, that I believe has not often been exceeded, deſerved the higheſt commendation and praiſe. A ſucceſsful defence however, in our ſituation, was perhaps impoſſible, for the place could only be reckoned an intrenched camp, ſubject in moſt places to enfilade, and the ground in general ſo diſadvantageous, that nothing but the neceſſity of fortifying it as a poſt to protect the navy, could have induced any perſon to erect works upon it. Our force diminiſhed daily by ſickneſs and other loſſes, and was reduced when we offered to capitulate, and on this ſide, to little more than 3200 rank and file, fit for duty, including officers ſervants and artificers; and at Glouceſter, about 600, including cavalry. The enemy's army conſiſted of upwards of 8000 French, nearly as many continentals, and 5000 militia. They brought an immenſe train of heavy artillery, moſt amply furniſhed with ammunition, and perfectly well manned.

The conſtant and univerſal cheerfulneſs and ſpirit of the officers in all hardſhip and danger, deſerve my warmeſt acknowledgments. And I have been particularly indebted to brigadier-general O'Hara, and lieutenant-colonel Abercrombie, the former commanding on the right, and the latter on the left, for their attention and exertion on every occaſion. The detachment of the 23d regiment and marines in the redoubt on the right, commanded by capt. Apthorp; and the ſubſequent detachments, commanded by lieut. col. Johnſton, deſerve particular attention. Capt. Rochfort, who commanded the artillery, and indeed every officer and ſoldier of that diſtinguiſhed corps, and lieut. Sutherland the commanding engineer, have merited in every reſpect my higheſt approbation. And I cannot ſufficiently acknowledge my obligations to capt. Symmonds, who commanded his majeſty's ſhips, and to the other officers and ſeamen of the navy, for their zealous and active co-operation.

I tranſmit returns of our killed and wounded. The loſs of the ſeamen and town's people was likewiſe conſiderable.

I truſt that your excellency will pleaſe to haſten the return of the Bonetta, after landing her paſſengers, in compliance with the articles of capitulation.

Lieut. col. Abercrombie will have the honour to deliver this diſpatch; and is well qualified to explain to your excellency every particular relative to our paſt and preſent ſituation.

I have the honour to be, with great reſpect, ſir, your moſt obedient, and moſt humble ſervant,

(ſigned) CORNWALLIS.

By the UNITED STATES in CONGRESS aſſembled, October 29, 1781.

Reſolved, That the thanks of the United States in congreſs aſſembled, be preſented to major-general Greene, for his wiſe, deciſive and magnanimous conduct in the action of the 8th of September laſt, near the Eutaw ſprings in South-Carolina; in which, with a force inferior in number to that of the enemy, he obtained a moſt ſignal victory.

That the thanks of the United States in congreſs aſſembled, be preſented to the officers and men of the Maryland and Virginia brigades, and the Delaware battalion of continental troops, for the unparalleled bravery and heroiſm by them diſplayed, in advancing to the enemy through an inceſſant fire, and charging them with an impetuoſity and ardour that could not be reſiſted.

That the thanks of the United States in congreſs aſſembled, be preſented to the officers and men of the legionary corps and artillery, for their intrepid and gallant exertions during the action.

That the thanks of the United States in congreſs aſſembled, be preſented to the brigade of North-Carolina, for their reſolution and perſeverance in attacking the enemy, and ſuſtaining a ſuperior fire.

That the thanks of the United States in congreſs aſſembled, be preſented to the officers and men of the ſtate corps of South-Carolina, for the zeal, activity and firmneſs by them exhibited throughout the engagement.

That the thanks of the United States in congreſs aſſembled, be preſented to the officers and men of the militia, who formed the front line in the order of battle, and ſuſtained their poſt with honour, propriety, and a reſolutition worthy of men determined to be free.

Reſolved, That a Britiſh ſtandard be preſented to major-general Greene, as an honourable teſtimony of his merit, and a golden medal emblematical of the battle and victory aforeſaid.

That major-general Greene be deſired to preſent the thanks of congreſs, to captains Pierce and Pendleton, major Hyrne and captain Shubrick, his aids de camp, in teſtimony of their particular activity and good conduct during the whole of the action.

That a ſword be preſented to captain Pierce, who bore the general's diſpatches giving an account of the victory, and that the board of war take order herein.

Reſolved, That the thanks of the United States in congreſs aſſembled, be preſented to brigadier-general Marion of the South-Carolina militia, for his wiſe, gallant and decided conduct, in defending the liberties of his country, and particularly for his prudent and intrepid attack on a body of the Britiſh troops, on the 30th day of Auguſt laſt, and for the diſtinguiſhed part he took in the battle of the 8th of September.

Extract from the minutes,
CHARLES THOMSON, ſec.

Z. Our thoughts on a plan for a new paper money, and for recovering a currency to our old emiſſions, in our next.

December 12, 1781.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Thomas Rutland, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceaſed, are deſired to make immediate payment. And all thoſe having claims againſt the ſaid eſtate are requeſted to make them known, to

w 5 JOSEPH HOWARD, jun. exr.

Calvert county, December 10, 1781.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Charles Grahame, late of Calvert county, deceaſed, are deſired to come and diſcharge the ſame to the ſubſcriber. And thoſe who have claims againſt the ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to bring them in to be adjuſted and ſettled.

4w

ASENETH GRAHAME, adminiſtratrix.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN, at the Post-Office, Church-Street.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1781.

By the UNITED STATES in CONGRESS assembled, October 29, 1781.

Resolved,

THAT the thanks of the United States in congress assembled, be presented to his excellency general Washington, for the eminent services which he has rendered to the United States, and particularly for the well concerted plan against the British garrisons in York and Gloucester, for the vigour, attention, and military skill, with which that plan was executed, and for the wisdom and prudence manifested in the capitulation.

That the thanks of the United States in congress assembled, be presented to his excellency the count de Rochambeau, for the cordiality, zeal, judgment and fortitude, with which he seconded and advanced the progress of the allied army, against the British garrison in York.

That the thanks of the United States in congress assembled, be presented to his excellency count de Grasse, for his display of skill and bravery in attacking and defeating the British fleet off the bay of Chesapeake, and for his zeal and alacrity in rendering, with the fleet under his command, the most effectual and distinguished aid and support to the operations of the allied army in Virginia.

That the thanks of the United States in congress assembled, be presented to the commanding and other officers of the corps of artillery and engineers of the allied army, who sustained extraordinary fatigue and danger in their animated and gallant approaches to the lines of the enemy.

That general Washington be directed to communicate to the other officers and the soldiers under his command, the thanks of the United States in congress assembled, for their conduct and valour on this occasion.

Resolved, That the United States in congress assembled, will cause to be erected at York in Virginia, a marble column, adorned with emblems of the alliance between the United States and his Most Christian Majesty; and inscribed with a succinct narrative of the surrender of earl Cornwallis to his excellency general Washington, commander in chief of the combined forces of America and France; to his excellency the count de Rochambeau, commanding the auxiliary troops of his Most Christian Majesty in America, and his excellency the count de Grasse, commanding in chief the naval army of France in Chesapeake.

Resolved, That two stands of the colours taken from the British army under the capitulation of York be presented to his excellency general Washington in the name of the United States in congress assembled.

Resolved, That two pieces of field ordnance, taken from the British army under the capitulation of York, be presented, by the commander in chief of the american army, to count de Rochambeau; and that there be engraved thereon a short memorandum, that congress were induced to present them from considerations of the illustrious part which he bore in effectuating the surrender.

Resolved, That the secretary of foreign affairs be directed to request the minister plenipotentiary of his Most Christian Majesty, to inform his majesty, that it is the wish of congress, that count de Grasse may be permitted to accept a testimony of their approbation, similar to that to be presented to count de Rochambeau.

Resolved, That the board of war be directed to present to lieutenant-colonel Tilghman, in the name of the United States in congress assembled, a horse properly caparisoned, and an elegant sword, in testimony of their high opinion of his merit and ability.

November 7, 1781.

Resolved, That the secretary of foreign affairs be directed to prepare a sketch of emblems of the alliance between his Most Christian Majesty and the United States, proper to be inscribed on the marble column to be erected in the town of York, under the resolution of the 29th day of October last.

Resolved, That an elegant sword be presented, in the name of the United States in congress assembled, to colonel Hamilton, and de Gimat, [illegible] Washington, as a mark of the high sense [illegible] def the capitulation of York were [illegible] testimony of their opinion of his [illegible] and that the board of war take order thereon.

Extract from the minutes,

CHARLES THOMSON, Sec.

ANNAPOLIS.

In HOUSE of DELEGATES, December 4, 1781.

On motion, the question was put, That the commissioners to preserve confiscated British property, and the treasurer of the western shore, be authorized and directed to receive the bills of credit of this state in discharge of the debts due for confiscated British property; but nothing herein contained shall be construed to extend to the contracts for, and sale of, Whetstone-point? The yeas and nays being called for by Mr. Thomas, appeared as follow:

AFFIRMATIVE.

Messieurs Forrest, Chew, Dent, Jenifer, Stone, Ridgely, Job, Brevard, Hawkins, Duckett, Seney, Courley, Chase, Quynn, Morris, Beatty, Duvall, Wilkins, Stull, Sprigg, Chapline, Bayly.

NEGATIVE.

Messieurs Thomas, Mills, Tilden, N. Worthington, Hall, B. T. B. Worthington, Brogden, S. Worthington, Maynadier, Hindman, Eccleston, Kirkman, Miller, Rowland, Kent, Wright, Smithson, Burgess, Griffith.

So it was resolved in the affirmative, and sent to the senate by Mr. Chew and Mr. Duckett.

William Hindman, Esq; from the senate, delivers to Mr. Speaker the said resolve, endorsed, "By the senate, December 4, 1781: Read and dissented to. By order,

J. MACCUBBIN, clk."

Extract from the minutes,

F. GREEN, clk.

This vote passed unanimously in the senate, the following members then attending, viz.

The honourable George Plater, Matthew Tilghman, Charles Carroll of Carrollton, John Smith, James M'Henry, Charles Carroll, barrister, Richard Barnes, William Hindman, Benedict Edward Hall, and Edward Lloyd, Esquires.

Annapolis, December 2, 1781.

LAST night was left at my stable, I suppose by mistake, a small strawberry roan gelding, about 13 and an half hands high, short mane and tail, branded on the near buttock N, and on the off something like XP. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

3 w ARCHIBALD CHISHOLM.

By the COMMITTEE of GRIEVANCES and COURTS of JUSTICE, November 27, 1781.

NOTICE is hereby given, that this committee will sit at the state-house from 12 o'clock till 3 on each day during the present session of assembly.

By order,

GEO. RANKEN, clk.

Prince-George's county, November 15, 1781.

To be sold at public sale, in Piscataway, on Tuesday the 18th of December next, for crop tobacco in notes of not less that 950 net, nor older than twelve months,

THE estate of Dr. Joseph Adderton, deceased, consisting of sundry negroes, men, women, and children, also horses, hogs, sheep, and cattle, together with a variety of houshold furniture. Credit will be given for twelve months, on giving bond with good security, the interest to commence from the end of six months. At the same time will be sold for ready cash, the corn, tobacco, and small grain on the plantation. 3 w

But being assured by your excellency's letters, that [illegible] means would

Alexandria, November 22, 1781.

Will be sold to the highest bidder, on Wednesday the 19th of December next, if fair, if not the next fair day, at the subscriber's plantation near Piscataway in Maryland,

THIRTY-FIVE likely young country born NEGROES, consisting of men, women, and children. It is necessary to observe, that these negroes are sold for no fault, and that they are equal to any negroes in the state; amongst whom are several likely young breeding women, well acquainted with cooking and all kind of house work. Also at the same time and place will be sold, horses, hogs, sheep, and cattle, of the very best kind, together with all kinds of plantation utensils. The above will be sold for ready tobacco or twelve months credit, at the option of the purchaser, if the latter, to be on bond with security. I have likewise to let, two very valuable plantations on Patowmack river, sufficient for ten or twelve hands to work, on which is sewed 125 bushels of small grain. On one of the said plantations is a very commodious and well fixed distillery, calculated for either brewing or distilling, with several fine stills and a large iron boiler, which I will rent or sell with the plantation. The terms may be known by applying to

5 X WILLIAM LYLES, jun.

Office for confiscated estates, Annapolis, November 27, 1781.

TO be sold at vendue, the following property on the eastern shore, to wit: The several manors in Kent, Queen-Anne's, Dorchester, Somerset, and Worcester counties; also two lots and houses, two negroes, and other personal estate in the town of Oxford, in Talbot county, which belonged to Spiers, Mackie, and company, and Spiers, French, and company.

The sale of Kent manor will begin at Chestertown, on Monday the 7th of January next.

Queen-Anne's manor, at Church-hill, in Queen-Anne's county, on Monday the 14th of January next.

The houses and lots, and other property, which belonged to Spiers, Mackie, and company, &c. at Oxford, in Talbot county, on Friday the 18th of January next.

Nanticoke manor, at Vienna, in Dorchester county, on Monday the 21st of January next.

The manor lands in Somerset and Worcester, at Salisbury, on Friday the 25th of January next.

The whole sold for specie, or bills of credit emitted the 20th of May, 1781, to the actual value thereof. One third of the sum bid to be paid on the first day of September next, and the residue in two equal and annual payments thereafter. The purchasers giving bond on interest with two good securities.

3 JO. BAXTER, clk.

Annapolis, November 27, 1781.

ANY person of a good character, who will go to Hanover court-house in Virginia, and bring from thence a couple of negroes belonging to the subscriber, and deliver them to her, shall be entitled to a reasonable reward, and may keep my plantation on the north side of South river as a security till the money be paid; or they may enter on it, tend it, and have the use of the fire-wood until by these means the debt be discharged.

3 X ANNE TILLY.

THERE is at the plantation of Joseph Spurrier, living on Elk-Ridge, Anne-Arundel county, taken up as a stray, an iron gray gelding, about 6 years old, branded on the near shoulder M.S, shod before, hanging mane, switch tail, 13 and an half hands high, paces, trots, and gallops. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges. 2 w3

November 2, 1781.

WANTED AN OVERSEER.

A SINGLE MAN, of a sober industrious character, that can be well recommended, will meet with good encouragement, by applying to the subscriber; who has to let a convenient tenement in good repair, about three miles from Annapolis.

4 WILLIAM THOMAS.

STOP THE VILLAIN.

FOURTEEN GUINEAS REWARD.

Prince-George's county, Carrollsburg, October 31, 1781.

WAS taken by force, from a negro boy, the 21th of this month, on the road between Annapolis and the Gomerser's bridge, a bay horse, saddle and bridle, and rode off by a middle sized man, dressed in a short brownish coloured jacket, and overall trowsers, and was seen crossing Patuxent about three miles above the bridge, supposed to be a deserter, as he was seen on the road the Saturday before going towards Annapolis, and said he was discharged from the hospital at George-town. The horse is about 14 hands high, well made, and about 10 years old, branded on (I believe the off) hurrock T H, shod before, the shoes far worn, he has a remarkable light trot, and a fast labourisome gallop, frequently heaves his head when warmed in riding. The saddle about half worn, and has a much larger covered nail on the right side before than the other three, over a small rip in the seat from the flap. Whoever secures the villain, that he may brought to justice and convicted thereof, and returns the horse and saddle to the subscriber, shall receive the above reward, or four guineas for the horse and saddle, and reasonable charges if brought home.

5 w2 IGNATIUS FENWICK.

LANDS FOR SALE.

STRING ENLARGED, 644 acres, resurveyed in January 1775, and certificate returned for 845 acres, examined and passed, by the name of *Head-Quarters*, but not patented, because of the war: part of *Mansell's United Friendship*, 359 acres: part of *Mansell's Purchase*, 1400 acres: *The Scheme*, 74 acres: these four tracts lie adjoining each other. Part of *Windsor-Forest*, 1136 acres; this tract lies about 4 miles from the above lands. All the tracts are called *Forest-land*; a considerable part of them is very good soil; each tract is very well watered, and there are on the whole about 200 acres of good meadow ground. There is little timber on the above tracts, except on the main western fork of the western, or Deale-nane, falls of Patapsco river, where enough may be procured to build tobacco houses: these lands lie near the great main road from Frederick-town to Baltimore, and between 25 and 30 miles from the latter, and in the neighbourhood of the late Mr. Samuel Mansell. *Resolution*, granted for 667 acres, of which about one half is clear of elder tracts; this land lies below *Bush-creek*, about 2 miles from Frederick-town, near one Solomon Turner's. In all about 4,147 acres. A reasonable price will be taken for the *whole*; if the tracts are sold *separately*, the price will be more or less, according to the quality and situation. The title to all the tracts is indisputable. Bond with security, for tobacco, or specie, with interest; or bills of credit of the last emission, at par with specie, will be taken in payment, and the lands immediately conveyed. Enquire of the printers. 10

November 22, 1781.

ON Wednesday the 21st inst. came within the enclosure of the subscriber, two sows, one black, the other white, neither of them have any visible mark, they were both with pig, and pigged in the stable of the subscriber the same night, great care hath been taken of them ever since. The owner or owners are requested to pay charges and take them away. 3w

2 X THOMAS GRAHAM.

THERE is at the plantation of Joseph Penn, living near Snowdens iron-works, Anne-Arundel county, taken up as a stray, a bright bay gelding, 3 years old, hanging mane, switch tail, no perceivable brand, trots and gallops, has a small star and snip, about 13 and a half hands. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges. 9 X w3

THERE is in the plantation of Fielder Bowin, near Nottingam, taken up as a stray, an unbroke iron gray filley, appears to be 3 years old, 13 and an half hands high, her off fore foot white, a blaze in her face, no perceivable brand. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take her away. 4 X w3